

## BRYANT PARK A HOME FOR ART

## ARTS OF NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN MANAGERS.

John W. Alexander Explains Why It Would Be to the Advantage of the City to Have a Small Strip of Bryant Park for the Site of a New Building.

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Mr. Alexander said he welcomed discussion of the project because discussion would be the only means of putting before the public the main idea in the minds of him and his coworkers that the academy wishes to make New York the art capital of the United States, as it has been the commercial, financial and dramatic capital for generations.

"I should like to say at the outset," said Mr. Alexander, "that there are only two sites in the whole city that could possibly be utilized by the academy for a building, the arsenal in Central Park and the west end of Bryant Park. Elsewhere the proximity of tall buildings would cut off the light that such galleries must have. We have not utterly given up hope of the arsenal, but circumstances seem to indicate that the authorities would favor an academy building in Bryant Park rather than in Central Park."

As matters stand permission by the city is the one thing in the way of making Bryant Park the most beautiful and impressive enclosure in the city. The academy can lay its hands on \$500,000 at present, and I may say that our backing would be practically unlimited. Associated with the artists in this movement are a group of unselfish men who have done a great deal for the Metropolitan Museum of Art and other institutions of which the city is justly proud. Whatever we need in the way of money we can get. In other words, we are ready to present (for that is what it amounts to) to the city another splendid institution for the benefit of the whole people.

THE SUN outlined our plans this morning. I need not go further into the scope of the project than to say that we hope to get from the city permission to use about 75 feet of the west end of Bryant Park from Fortieth street to Forty-second street for the erection of galleries that would mask the ugliness of the elevated structure and bring to completion an architectural ideal of which the new Public Library is only a partial realization.

Today Bryant Park must be thought of as a beautiful hand with black finger nails. The Fifth avenue front is inspiring. The Sixth avenue front is depressing. Whether the public know it or not, there is so much of a grade at the west end of the park that about 100 feet of it is not in use. There are no branches there and even the tramps avoid it. It is a wasted, unattractive space that we desire to beautify for the city.

THE SUN of this morning there was on the editorial page an article entitled "Art in Two Cities." It described the exhibitions of American paintings that are being held in Washington at the Corcoran Galleries and in Philadelphia at the University City Art Association. It noted that the site of our academy building is up again. It is interesting to note that a large number of the artists whose pictures are being exhibited at Philadelphia are members of the National Academy of Design. I noted the names of Edmund C. Tarbell, Daniel Garber, F. D. Miller, Frederick P. Vinton, W. S. C. Cress, John H. Snell, Paul Dougherty, Thomas T. Anschutz, Gari Melchers, W. M. Chase, Robert MacAmmon and many more.

These artists are compelled to show their pictures in Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati anywhere but here—because there is no building in New York where their pictures could be hung. There are no galleries spacious enough. There is no place where justice could be done to these men that are making the United States respected abroad in the world of art. Here is a reason sufficient in itself. I take it, for letting us have a few feet of ground at the unused end of a park, that our greatest artists have to go away from New York to hang their pictures.

"With a building such as we can have if the site is granted us we could give the people exhibitions of the work of American illustrators. Our illustrators lead the world and New York should have the chance to see what these men have done and to study the methods by which they have accomplished their work."

The National Academy would like to see justice done to that old group of painters, often sneered at, who were called "the old masters." They are the artists who designed the great things that would have a utilitarian side to be appreciated by the most practical business man. For instance, a friend of mine who is interested in a chain of mail stores, told me that his firm has to send to France the artists it employs to make the graceful designs it uses because it was only on the continent that the artists could get the suggestions they needed for designing. Without exhibitions to resort to their originality became exhausted in a year or two. The National Academy is the only organization that has actively American ideas in all forms of art.

There are so many things we could do if we had the site in the right place. Why would we give New York an exhibition of Gilbert Stuart that would stifle the country? And we have many other ideas that simply can't be carried out as they are now. Mr. Alexander said that he believes the city authorities will be backed up by public opinion in conveying a slice of Bryant Park as a site for the Academy building.

Barb. Ground; Crew Saved.

NEWARK, Va., Dec. 24.—The Norwegian ship, *Spero*, bound from Bahia for New York, went aground at 10 o'clock this morning near Cape Hatteras. Her master, Capt. Boavig, and her crew of 20 men were taken off in the breeches buoy. The life boats were blown overboard. The vessel is leaking badly and it is feared she will go down as the sea is pounding her heavily.

## DON'T SPIT ON THE BRIDGE.

Mayor Gaynor Has Spoken to the Police, Who Arrest Two a Day for It.

Mayor Gaynor saw evidence of too much spitting on the Brooklyn Bridge a few days ago and spoke to one of the bridge policemen about it. The policeman told Acting Police Captain Edward Burke, and stress is now laid on the order to each outgoing platform to watch for spitters. An average of two a day have been arrested since, but they are usually discharged in court with a reprimand.

## WOMEN IN JERSEY VOTED ONCE.

The Chance Granted to Them by the Constitution of 1776.

TRENTON, Dec. 24.—Most advocates of woman suffrage in New Jersey are not aware that at one time women were allowed to vote in this State.

This right was given them by the Constitution adopted in 1776 and was exercised until 1807, when it was abolished by an act of Assembly. Some question arose as to the constitutionality of the act and women voted in various parts of the State until the Constitution of 1844, which limited the suffrage to the male population.

The Constitution of 1776 contained many liberal provisions. Before its adoption only freeholders were allowed to vote. This caused much complaint, especially from soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary war, and when the convention met to draft the Constitution the following provision was made:

That all inhabitants of this colony of full age who were worth fifty pounds proclamation money, clear estate in the same, who have resided in the county in which they claim a vote for twelve months immediately preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote for Representatives in Council and Assembly and also for all other public officers that shall be elected by the people of the colony at large.

Under this provision all inhabitants of the State, men and women, whites and negroes of full age and worth about \$200, were allowed to vote and it caused a great deal of confusion. In those days the English style of election was followed and after the polls opened they remained open from day to day until all the electors were polled. Sometimes the election lasted a day and sometimes a week. In 1789 at an election the polls were kept open three or four weeks.

The loose wording of the Constitution in allowing "all inhabitants" to vote created confusion and diversity of practice prevailed in different parts of the State. In some parts the women availed themselves of the privilege, while in others they were not allowed to vote at all. The matter went on until 1807, when at an election held for the selection of a county seat of Essex county, at which there was a warm contest between Elizabethtown and Newark, women and negroes were allowed to vote, and a contest was made as to their property. The fraudulent voting was so extensive that the Legislature set aside the election.

In consequence the Legislature of 1807 passed an act granting the franchise to free white male citizens. In some parts of the State this law was disregarded as unconstitutional and void and women continued to vote, and a contest was made in Cumberland county at large as in 1837 from this cause. Charges of fraud were frequent, and a Mr. Condit stated at a meeting of the Assembly that the fraudulent vote of a negro in Hudson county elected a member and changed the entire complexion of the legislative body.

MARSHAL KILLS TWO BROTHERS.

They and a Third, Wounded, Were Shot in a Town to Celebrate Christmas.

DUBLIN, Ga., Dec. 24.—Acting Marshal Raffield of Rockledge, a few miles south of here, shot and killed this afternoon John A. Thigpen and Claude Thigpen, and fatally wounded Tell Thigpen, brothers. Raffield himself was shot twice, but his wounds are not serious.

The Thigpens had tried to shoot up the town in celebration of Christmas. Three days ago the Thigpens were in Rockledge and beat up W. H. Autry, a marshal. The brothers announced they would return on Saturday and shoot up the town. The citizens sent to Dublin and employed Raffield, who is a dead shot, to serve as acting Marshal.

The Thigpen brothers came to Rockledge this afternoon and learning Raffield had been employed, told him to get out of town. Raffield walked away and the Thigpens drew pistols and began to shoot at signs. Acting Marshal Raffield, with a revolver, each hand opened fire, killing two of the brothers and wounding the third.

The Thigpens are sons of one of the wealthiest men in Laurens county. Their relatives gathered to lynch Raffield, but he was hurried here on a special train and placed in jail.

KILL MOONSHINER IN CHURCH.

Three Preacher Brothers Riddle Him When He Breaks Down the Door.

BLUE RIDGE, Ga., Dec. 24.—Carter Lingerfelt, moonshiner, was shot to death this afternoon in Mount Pisgah Church, about seven miles from here, by the Rev. W. J. Kimmow, and Mr. Kimmow's two brothers, all of whom are Baptist preachers, and one of whom was seriously wounded by Lingerfelt.

Christmas exercises were being held in the church when Lingerfelt broke down the door and threatened to kill the preachers. Lingerfelt had previously threatened to run the three ministers out of the county if they continued to preach against moonshining. The Kimmows continued their crusade from various pulpits.

When Lingerfelt appeared to-day they were angry for him. As soon as he drew a revolver the three preachers broke open fire and Lingerfelt fell after firing three shots himself. The Rev. H. W. Kimmow was seriously wounded.

The preachers fired from the altar and Lingerfelt was killed just inside the church door. Other men crawled under benches and followed by No. 6 and the big illicit still operated by Lingerfelt was being destroyed by Deputy Sheriff Hopkins within a stone's throw of the church grounds.

## CENTRAL EXPRESS DERAILLED.

Rock on the Track North of Garrison Halls Southbound Travel.

A piece of rock was dislodged from the side of a cut north of Garrison yesterday morning and fell on the southbound passenger track of the New York Central a few rods from the entrance to a short tunnel. The first section of train No. 8, known as the Wolverine, struck it and the engine and four cars were derailed. The train held together and none of the cars turned over. By the time the train came to a stop the engine and a part of the train had passed through the tunnel, running on the ties.

Nobody was hurt seriously. The Wolverine is closely followed by No. 6 and the Twentieth Century Limited. All were running in several sections yesterday. Southbound trains were held up for about three hours.

Chicago May Have High Pressure for Fire.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Plans for the future protection of the fire endangered parts of Chicago are the result of the stock yards disaster of Thursday. At the next meeting of the Council an ordinance will be introduced providing for the construction of a high pressure system.

## CHAT OF HOTEL CORRIDORS

THE CLERKS LONG FOR THE OLD CHRISTMAS DAYS.

Hotels Too Big Now for Guests to Remember the Help Generated Sugar Methods in Hawaii and Porto Rico—Signature on New Orleans Register.

An extensive search among clerks at the hotels yesterday failed to reveal any unusual signs of joy over Christmas until the weather got well upturned. Of course, in many places the hotel proprietor or manager is at least presenting the office staff with a remembrance, but the celebration where every married employee got a fine Christmas turkey seems to be honored in the breach—at least that's what many clerks said yesterday. One reason given is that most New York hotels nowadays contain so many employees that a manager might bankrupt himself by trying to "do the handsome" with turkey at 30 cents or more a pound.

It is the failure of the visitors at the hotels to remember the holiday season that seems to strike hardest. One clerk pointed out, however, that in the big hotels there are so many employees that to attempt to remember all those with whom a guest comes in contact would entail a very large expenditure. There seemed to be a general agreement that those who are employed in smaller hotels are faring better than others this Christmas, and nobody was found who was willing to dispute this.

It was learned that at one of the Fifth avenue hotels, noted among other things for the wealth of its patronage, one visitor sent \$225 downstairs yesterday to be divided among the uniformed employees only. Another sent down a check for \$100 with a list of those among whom it was to be divided. But from the standpoint of the average veteran clerk, the good old days of Christmas largesse are gone.

"The old Windsor used to be a great place for Christmas cash," said a hotel man who was an elevator boy in that hostelry. "I remember that Mrs. George Westinghouse used to go through the house with a satchel filled with \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills and everybody who worked in the house got one of them. I worked on the elevator four years and the lowest amount I took in at Christmas was \$184 and the highest \$296, and mind you, this did not include quantities of gloves, ties and handkerchiefs that came my way. Of course in the Windsor there was only one elevator with two boys to work. It makes a difference in a hotel of today, where there are six to a dozen or more elevators."

Alexander Morrison, who was manager of a sugar plantation in Hawaii for more than ten years and for the last two has been employed in a similar capacity in Porto Rico, has arrived at the Imperial on his way back to Honolulu. He says the labor question in our Atlantic colony is far simpler than in our Pacific territory.

"When I went to Hawaii it was in the days of the monarchy and the islands were a white man's paradise indeed," said Mr. Morrison yesterday. "You used to be able to get the best labor for \$12 a month and a dollar immigration fee, and the Japs did the work and you paid them, and there was no trouble. Now you have to pay \$1 a day for labor and it is neither good nor plentiful. Then too all the available sugar land in Hawaii is under cultivation. Besides, the climate is such that in all the islands except one irrigation has to be employed."

"Now, in Porto Rico you can get good labor for forty-five cents a day, and the best is only seventy cents and there is plenty of it. There is plenty of rain, and the climate is ideal for sugar raising. I came up through Cuba, and I must say that if that ever comes to be United States territory it will be the scene of most wonderful agricultural development, because of its possibilities in that direction."

"While I was at the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans a few weeks ago," said one of the room clerks at the Plaza, "a man walked in and drew the register toward him carelessly and began to make what I thought were a lot of scratches under the last signature. 'Excuse me, I said, grabbing the book, but if you want to do some scratching I'll give you a pad.'"

"Don't get fresh, young fellow," he returned. "I am signing my name." I looked at what he had made, and it was nothing more than a series of nine parallel marks. While I looked he grinned, made a dot over one of the marks, and drew a line through the first six. Then I read, H. H. Hill."

The new Hotel Rector, it is announced, will open next Tuesday night. There will be a private view of the hotel tomorrow night, to invited guests only, and there will be a dinner.

Henry Bennett, a globetrotting Englishman, has been at the Imperial for a few days, but it did not develop until after he had left on the Baltic for home that he is the Bennett who is famous as a collector of watches. This is nothing amazing. Mr. Bennett, as his methods are legitimate. He collects watches and clocks as a hobby, and at his place at Grimby, which is famous for travelers and fishermen, and for being in Yorkshire, Mr. Bennett has what is said to be one of the biggest collections of watches and clocks in the world. He came over here and spent a few days just to see whether he could find something either novel or antique in New York. The gem of his collection is a pedometer gold watch made by the famous Brugnet of Paris for George IV. The watch has never been wound up with stem or key. Mr. Bennett carries it about with him, and the motion of his body, he says, winds the watch.

## ENGLAND AND REFERENDUM

CAN THE COUNTRY HAVE IT, AND IF SO, HOW?

People Likely to Be as Abiding as Tariff Reform or Home Rule—Views of Sir Frederick Pollock, Who Has Studied the Matter in Detail and With Care.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A furious newspaper battle is raging around the question of the referendum, which it seems, has come to stay in British politics. Party men have not yet made up their minds with anything approaching unanimity whether its adoption will be good or bad for the country, but the question will have to be dealt with seriously. As daily cables to THE SUN have shown, the great majorities of the constituencies in this election exhibit an appreciable growth in the Unionist vote and a corresponding decline of the Ministerialist vote, yet insufficient to result in a gain of seats. The fact that the vote of the country, taken in detail under an imperfect system of distribution of voting power, may be opposed to the total gross vote of the nation, is, the Times thinks, a strong prima facie argument for the adoption of a referendum.

Sir Frederick Pollock, a well known legal writer and formerly professor of jurisprudence at the universities of Oxford and London, speaking from a strictly legal point of view and without party bias, sets forth the fundamental conditions under which a referendum could be accomplished in England. He sees grave difficulties in the way. What authority, he asks, shall put the referendum in motion? Surely it must not be the Government of the day, for that would at once make of the referendum a mere additional apparatus of the party machine; we would have a partisan vote untempered by consideration of individual candidates merit, and without any of the safeguards, such as they are, of Parliamentary election.

Some people, Sir Frederick Pollock says, seem disposed to accept a usage for every Ministry, on the eve of a general election, to give a pledge as to whether some particular Government bill shall not become law without a referendum or for the Opposition to give a like pledge in the event of its return to power. This, he says, is open to every kind of objection. He therefore excludes any Ministerial or party discretion and lays down the condition that the application of the referendum must be compulsory and automatic.

As to the manner of voting Sir Frederick Pollock thinks that before England adopts the referendum she will need a new and special corrupt practices act, for as there will be no candidates there will be no responsible election agents and some way must be devised to prevent the lavish, secret and unchecked expenditure of party funds.

Some people assume, he goes on, that the necessary and sufficient condition will be an irreconcilable difference between the two houses of Parliament. But this will not serve. A little reflection will show that it would amount to making the House of Lords the deciding authority, which is not admissible unless and until we have constructed an impartial and judicial House of Lords. Therefore the only way is to define the class or classes of bills which must be referred to the electors. In other words, we find ourselves driven to yet another condition. The referendum must apply necessarily and exclusively to legislation defined beforehand in effect as amounting to constitutional amendment.

When we have made that definition, said the eminent jurist, we shall have made to that extent a written Constitution, whether we set out with any such intention or not, and this brings him to his last and most weighty point. An effective referendum requires a written Constitution. On this Sir Frederick Pollock says that, as he believes, is a written constitution in every Commonwealth where any form of referendum has been introduced and therefore the burden of proof lies on those who think a poll of the people can be fitted into the British system of Cabinet government regulated by unwritten constitutional understanding.

The reply to this is that advocates of the referendum wish to subvert party government. Sir Frederick asks them what substitutes they are prepared to offer for the virtues of party government, however imperfect, such as a diffusion of political interest, a certain amount of critical vigilance, a healthy suspicion of comfortable officialism, and what security they have that their new political discipline for the average citizen will be better than the old or as tolerable.

Navaho Indians Carrying Off Cattle.

MOHAVE, Ariz., Dec. 24.—Cattlemen in the western part of Mohave and San Miguel counties report that Navaho Indians from the Utah reservation are killing many cattle and deer.

Appeals have been made to the Federal forest rangers to help in preventing further destruction of stock, but the rangers decline to give aid on the ground that the matter is outside their duties. Unless the Government takes a hand cattlemen declare that they will drive out the Navajos themselves.

One Funeral for Husband and Wife.

Thomas Cooley, 73 years old, and his wife, Ann, three years his junior, are dead at their home, 14 Park street, Jersey City. Mr. Cooley succumbed to pneumonia on Friday while his wife lay stricken with the same disease in another room. She frequently asked her children how their father was getting on, and they kept her in ignorance of his death. Mrs. Cooley died yesterday morning. A double funeral will be held at St. Patrick's Catholic Church on Tuesday morning.

Branch Offices.

The Sun.

Daily: Sunday: Evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions may be left at these offices, where the rates are the same as those charged at main office.

New York City—Wall Street Men may leave subscriptions and advertisements at the Wall Street office, 25 Broad Street. Telephone 2200 Beekman. 1964 Broadway, near 27th Street. 263 West 125th Street.

George H. Alcorn, Eastern Representative, 405 Tribune Building, Tel. 2091 Beekman.

Brooklyn—106 Livingston St., near Court Street.

Boston, Mass.—Room 26, Globe Bldg., Washington St.—T. P. Harrison.

Chicago, Ill.—1092-1094 Tribune Bldg.—Guy S. Osborn.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Walker E. Edges.

London, England—Dorland Special Agency, 3 Regent St.

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All the new styles and colors for Spring. See to-day's American for further details.

First Floor Greenhut and Company—On Sale Tuesday Mail Orders Filled.

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